UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/26782
22 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 13 November 1993.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 13 November 1993 from the Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

We are addressing you once again with the request that the city of Mostar and its surroundings be designated as a safe area and that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be held regarding this issue.

We would like to remind you that on 23 July 1993, the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina asked for such a decision to be made.

A month later, on 26 August 1993, I addressed the President of the Security Council in a letter with the repeated request that, due to the increasing suffering of the population, the Security Council decide without further delay on options for new and stronger measures in accordance with paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, including the designation of Mostar as a safe area.

Unfortunately these requests, as well as the address of the President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, before the General Assembly, did not move the Security Council to undertake decisive and effective measures to stop the terrible tragedy of 55,000 inhabitants of Mostar and people expelled in the aggressors' campaign of ethnic cleansing.

The destruction of the Old Bridge, a monument of the most important category, 427 years old, represents not only an unprecedented act of barbarism, but also a deadly situation for the more than 10,000 civilians on the right bank of the Neretva river in Mostar.

We call upon you, once again, to urgently declare Mostar a safe area and to undertake decisive measures using the United Nations forces available in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister

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LETTER DATED 15 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 14 November 1993.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 14 November 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

We regret having to inform you of the alarming situation with regard to the delivery of natural gas to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to the lack of other sources of energy, the lack of natural gas can have further very serious consequences to the life and health of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina in wintertime.

In spite of all requests made so far by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to ensure the delivery of natural gas to the Republic, the present-day delivery to Sarajevo has been interrupted. Quantities that do reach the city from time to time are insignificant (0.5 bar or less). Zenica, Visoko and Kakanj have not had any gas at all since October 1992. Yesterday, on 13 November 1993, 10,000 cubic metres of natural gas was sent from Hungary, but that quantity of gas was used to supply the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, despite the sanctions.

A delegation of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina recently visited the Russian Federation hoping to find a long-term solution to the question of gas delivery to Bosnia and Herzegovina by concluding a new contract. The main importer of natural gas for Bosnia and Herzegovina is the "Energopetrol" company from Sarajevo, which took part in these negotiations. Until now, this company has negotiated directly with a Moscow company "Gazexport". Unfortunately, the Russian side, in the process of negotiations, imposed the "Progrestrading" company from Serbia as a mandatory intermediary for the delivery of gas to Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is our opinion that this would create conditions for a violation of the sanctions imposed by the United Nations.

We would kindly ask you to resolve this matter as soon as possible and establish a control mechanism that would ensure unimpeded delivery of mutually agreed quantities of natural gas to Bosnia and Herzegovina with appropriate regard to the existing sanctions against the so-called Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC
Prime Minister

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LETTER DATED 22 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to bring to your attention yet another serious violation that took place on Saturday, 20 November, in the demilitarized zone (DMZ). Again this violation, like the one on 16 November, involved orchestrated acts of provocation and incitement by Iraqi officials against the territorial integrity of Kuwait and infiltration of the boundary into Kuwaiti territory.

On Saturday, 20 November 1993, before noon, more than 400 Iraqis converged at the boundary between pillars 103 and 104. The crowd, waving Iraqi flags and banners, proceeded towards the trench and the berm on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary. Around 10 buses and 2 white Jeeps, the occupants of which seemed to give instructions to and direct the crowd, were also noticed at the area. There were two United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) patrols on the Kuwaiti side, and two near the Iraqi crowd. Subsequently, the crowd surrounded the workers, who were under the protection of Kuwait police, and started to throw stones at them and at the UNIKOM patrols and planted Iraqi flags on the berm. One Kuwaiti policeman, Marzouq Salem, was injured in the forehead. Totally surrounded by the crowd, a Kuwaiti policeman fired shots in the air, following which the crowd retreated with their escort of Jeeps and buses into Iraq.

In bringing the above to your attention, it is evident that Iraq is intent on disrupting peace in the DMZ and obstructing the orderly construction of the trench on the Kuwaiti side of the border.

Undoubtedly, Kuwait is keen to put an end, by all peaceful means possible, to repeated Iraqi violations of its territorial integrity.

Towards that end, it is suggested that the Security Council pursue the following:

(1) Exert utmost pressure on Iraq, which is held responsible for such violations to desist immediately from further violations of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 5 of resolution 833 (1993);

(2) Instruct UNIKOM to take whatever physical action deemed possible to prevent or redress problems that arise in the DMZ as a result of the presence of Iraqi citizens or assets in the DMZ on the Kuwaiti side of the boundary;

(3) Accord high priority to and facilitate the prompt deployment of the Bangladesh battalion which shall possess capabilities to use force in implementation of UNIKOM's mandate.

I should appreciate it if you would bring the above to the immediate attention of the members of the Security Council and arrange for the circulation of the letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/26785
23 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3318th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The question of South Africa", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council welcomes the successful completion of the multi-party negotiating process in South Africa, and the conclusion of agreements reached therein on an interim constitution and electoral bill. These agreements constitute a historic step forward in establishing a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.

"The Security Council looks forward to the elections to be held in South Africa in April 1994. It urges all parties in South Africa, including those which did not participate fully in the multi-party talks, to respect agreements reached during the negotiations, to re-commit themselves to democratic principles, to take part in the elections and to resolve outstanding issues by peaceful means only.

"The Security Council reiterates its determination to continue to support the process of peaceful democratic change in South Africa for the benefit of all South Africans. The Security Council commends once again the work being done by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) in assisting that process. It invites the Secretary-General to accelerate contingency planning for a possible United Nations role in the election process, including coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), European Community (EC) and Commonwealth, to enable expeditious consideration of a request to the United Nations for such assistance. In this connection, the Council urges early establishment of the Transitional Executive Council and the Independent Electoral Commission.

"The Security Council considers that South Africa's transition to democracy must be underpinned by economic and social reconstruction and development, and calls on the international community to assist in this regard."

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LETTER DATED 22 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On Sunday, 21 November 1993, around 9.30 p.m. (local time) two officers in a United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) patrol (No. 137), on regular duty between Kuwaiti police posts Al-Azmiyah and Al Mazari', were intercepted by three Iraqis brandishing AK-47s. The armed Iraqis forced UNIKOM officers out of their vehicle, searched them and then hijacked the vehicle into Iraq. The two officers, a Major (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and a Captain (Uruguay), proceeded to Kuwaiti post Al Mazari' where they were given the necessary assistance by members of the post.

This violation against United Nations personnel is yet another in a series of violations against the territorial integrity of Kuwait. The hijacking took place 400 metres south of boundary pillar 95.

I should appreciate it if you would bring the above to the immediate attention of the members of the Security Council and arrange for the circulation of the letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3319th meeting of the Security Council, held on 23 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council is seriously concerned about recent violations of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary as reported by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), most notably those on 16 and 20 November 1993, when large numbers of Iraqi nationals crossed the boundary illegally. The Council holds the Government of Iraq responsible for these breaches of paragraph 2 of resolution 687 (1991).

"The Security Council reminds Iraq of its obligations under resolution 687 (1991), the acceptance of which forms the basis of the cease-fire, and under other relevant resolutions of the Council, including most recently resolution 833 (1993).

"The Security Council demands that Iraq, in accordance with international law and relevant Security Council resolutions, respect the inviolability of the international boundary, and take all necessary measures to prevent any violations of that boundary."

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 79
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 22 November 1993 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the latest developments between the Republic of Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 79, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Press release of 19 November 1993 issued by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was taken by great surprise by the latest statements issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Albania concerning the latest developments between the Republic of Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which have brought unfounded accusations that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is connected with the conflict concerning the relations between Macedonia and Albania alone.

As is known, official Macedonian authorities have accused Albania of providing support and assistance to the Albanian secessionist movement in Macedonia, inter alia, by supplying them with weapons. However, the accusations of Macedonia have been suppressed in the statement of the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is trying to conceal before the eyes of the world its own responsibility for their destructive support of Albanian secessionists in Macedonia.

Instead of a reply to Skopje to the serious accusations of being involved in the internal affairs of Macedonia, Tirana makes an absurd "scenario" to prove the alleged responsibility of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Albania has called upon the Macedonian Government to halt the terror against Albanians and to suppress any activity which may make it a victim of a conflict and destabilization, but it has not mentioned a word about its own responsibility for the latest developments.

Mutual accusations of Macedonia and Albania concern their relationship. However, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is called to respond and reject the unfounded accusations from Tirana, which blames the others for its own perilous policy. As a matter of fact, Albania wishes to diminish its own responsibility for supporting the secessionist forces in Kosovo and Metohija and in Macedonia, as well as for other numerous problems which it has with neighbouring States.

The latest incidents which proved the involvement of Albania in the developments in Macedonia have confirmed the assertions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, made on several occasions, that Albania constitutes a source of danger for peace in the Balkans by its instigation of separatism in Kosovo and Metohija and in Macedonia and by its open territorial claims against neighbouring countries, which serves as a screen for its policy to create "Great Albania" by the change of borders and destabilization of relations.

Such a policy of Albania is in contradiction to the efforts of the Balkan countries to create an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation and it aggravates the efforts to achieve peace and stability in the region. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue, by its overall activities, to develop good-neighbourly relations with Albania and other countries in the region, which is the best way to establish lasting peace and stability in the Balkans.